THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 146 1-2.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.
Arrival and Departure of Trains.
☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
Departs. Arrives.
Day Express.....2:50 a m | Mail.....1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn 5:30 a m | Fast Line.....2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail. 1:30 p m | Pitts. & Erie Mail.12:50 p m
Philla. Express.....4:25 p m | Baltimore Expr's 1:30 p m
Fast Line.....9:30 p m | Philla. Express.....2:30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n. 3:00 p m | Johnstown Acc'n. 10:5 a m
1st Wall station.. 6:30 a m | 1st Wall Station.. 6:25 a m
2d " " 11:40 a m | 2d " " 8:50 a m
3d " " 4:35 p m | 3d " " 2:05 p m
4th " " 6:05 p m | 4th " " 8:50 p m
Penn Accommd'n 10:30 p m | Penn Accommd'n 7:50 a m
The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Departs. Arrives.
Express.....2:10 a m | Express.....2:20 a m
Express.....2:00 p m | Express.....3:30 p m
Express.....3:00 p m | Express.....6:00 p m
Mail.....7:00 a m | Mail.....7:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie.. 6:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie.. 8:30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.
Departs. Arrives.
Express.....2:10 a m | Express.....2:10 a m
Express.....2:45 p m | Express.....3:45 p m
Mail.....4:10 a m | Mail.....9:00 p m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.
Departs. Arrives.
Mail.....7:55 a m | Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:00 p m | Express.....10:30 a m
1st McKeesport.....6:30 a m | 1st McKeesport.....8:30 a m
2d " 6:15 p m | 2d " 2:05 p m
1st Braddock's.....7:00 a m | 1st Braddock's.....9:30 a m
2d " 4:15 p m | 2d " 5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.
Leaves. Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a. m | Express.....9:30 a. m.
Express.....3:30 p. m. | Mail.....7:00 p. m.
Accommodation 2:00 p. m. | Accommodation 8:00 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:
Monday.....11 A. M.....Bayard.
Tuesday.....11 A. M.....Gleaner.
Wednesday.....11 A. M.....Forest City.
Thursday.....11 A. M.....Bayard.
Friday.....11 A. M.....Gleaner.
Saturday.....11 A. M.....Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.
Tuesday.....1 P. M.....Emma Graham.
Saturday.....1 P. M.....Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
Morning.....8 A. M. Evening.....6 P. M.
MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.
Leaves daily.....3 P. M.....James Rees.

CITY ITEMS.

Auction Sale of Building Lots.

Our readers will bear in mind that the fifth and last sale of those beautiful building and garden lots at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, is to come off on Monday afternoon, the 9th inst., and that an excursion train will leave the Pennsylvania depot at 3 o'clock, on that day, and take persons to and from the sale free.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.

The greatest remedy of the age, sold wholesale and retail at McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

The Load of Girls

For Washington Territory are now on their way in the ship Continental, of New York, and says a correspondent of the press, they are all young, pretty and healthy, and the good ship Continental, with its load of fair ones, will be as great a boon and as welcome to the bachelors of Washington Territory as would be the arrival in their midst of a wagon load of those $2 00 novels Pittock, opposite Postoffice, is selling for 50 cents.

Hair Brushes and Dressing Combs.

When you want a good stiff penetrating brush, one that will keep the hair tidy and clean, and give a new life and vigor, go to McClarran's drug store, and you will see the best assortment in this city. 85 Market street, near Fifth.

Still They Come.

Citizens, strangers, of all classes and color, will buy all their books and albums at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, 74 Fifth street, because they pay no more than the regular publisher's retail price, and receive a present each book, worth from 50 cents to $500.

Albums,

For the millions, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

General Grant,

And all others should call or send to Pittock for their pocket books and wallets.

Indigo.

A case has just arrived at McClarran's drug store, that is really fine if you have been annoyed with poor Indigo give McClarran a trial, for he deals in none but the best of goods. 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

The Steinway Piano.

Says an Eastern exchange: The sweet and powerful tone, combined with the most perfect action and beautiful finish of the Steinway Pianos recommend them over all others. The fact that other makers parade before the public that they have succeeded in getting men from Steinway's employ, and consequently can furnish Pianos of the same celebrity, or just as good, is a great error. They have been trying to imitate them for a long time, but at the best they are only imitations —therefore don't be humbugged any by them. There are many persons who have been misled by unprincipled dealers, who would gladly take one-half the cost, if they had the means to pay the balance, to get a Stein' way which is sure to last.

We boast in this city of a wholesale and retail agency for these fine Pianos, which is at No. 122 Wood street, where a choice variety of them has just been received by the Messrs. Kleber & Bro.

Filling Teeth.

This is a subject which should interest every person having a tooth worth this attention, and yet I doubt whether the same interest could be solicited in this direction as in that of having them extracted without pain: for since I have made known the fact that teeth can be extracted without pain or danger to life and health, I am daily requested to take out teeth which would make an honest man shudder to bear the responsibility involving such a sacrifice. When we assure them of the great value of the natural tooth, and its importance in comparison with artificial teeth, we are referred to the cheapness of the latter, telling that a good set can be secured at the cost of two or three good plugs. Thus we have cold water thrown upon our efforts, after having spent a lifedime in the principle and practice of saving the natural teeth; and if it was not for a few who are faithful to themselves and that which nature has given, we would be discouraged to the abandonment of this most noble part of our art. C. Sill, Dentist, 216 Penn street.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Hickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Piano has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to very nearly exhaust the assortment selected and received in August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

The Daily Commercial

THE COMMERCIAL'S MARKET REPORTS.

The market reports in to-day's COMMERCIAL are unusually interesting to the business community, various important changes being announced therein. They have been carefully prepared from actual sales and facts, and may be relied upon. The Iron and Nail and Pig Iron and Bloom Markets are given in full, as also is the Oil and Wool Market. Various changes are noted in leading articles in the General Market, and a further advance in the Oil Market is announced.

LITERARY CONVENTION.—The representatives of the several Literary societies of Philadelphia, held a meeting Monday evening, Mr. J. W. Bayley, of the Everett, in the chair, at which a resolution was adopted, setting forth that a Convention be held, consisting of five delegates from each literary society in Philadelphia, at such a place and such a time in the month of December as the Chairman of the meeting shall select, the object of which shall be to take such measures as will advance the interests of the different societies represented therein.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1865. NO. 21.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Message of Governor Holden to the State Convention—An Able and Patriotic Document.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The *Herald* has the full message of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, to the State Convention. He says:

North Carolina attempted in May, 1861, to separate from the Federal Union. This attempt involved her, with other slaveholding States, in protracted and disastrous war, the result of which was a vast expenditure of blood and treasure of her parts, and the practical abolition of domestic slavery. She entered into the rebellion a slaveholding State, and emerged from it a non-slaveholding State, in other respects, so far as her existence as a State and her rights as a State are concerned, she has undergone no change. The President of the United States wisely determined that her existence as a State should not be extinguished, but under that clause of the Federal Constitution which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government, her people, in Convention assembled, might so alter and amend their Constitution, and adopt such measures as would restore the State to her constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and thus secure once more to the people thereof the immeasurable benefits and blessings of the Union. It is my firm belief that the policy of the President in this respect, which is as broad, as liberal and as just as the Constitution itself, will be approved by the great body of the people of the United States, and that the period is not distant, if we are true to ourselves, and properly regardful of the reasonable expectations of our friends in other States, when our Senators and representatives will resume their seats in Congress, and when our State will enjoy in common with other states the protection of just laws under the Constitution of our fathers. I take it for granted that you will insert in the Constitution a provision forever abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude in North Carolina, and that you will submit the Constitution when altered and amended to the people of the State at the ballot box for ratification or rejection. I do not doubt that the Constitution thus altered and amended will be ratified by an immense majority.

FROM MEXICO.

Liberals Advancing on Matamoras—Telegraph Lines being Constructed.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—Matamoras advices say that Cortinas, Caralo and Escovide, and their combined forces, are marching on Matamoras, with all kinds of liberals, robbing and plundering the whole country. Capt. Noy and his cavalry command are operating between Matamoras and Monterey. Three hundred Belgians and Mexicans defeated 3,500 Belgians near Ramorn, State of Mohoacan, on the 17th of July, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms, and 8 pieces of artillery. They proceeded in the direction of Tehuatan.

Telegraph lines are in process of construction to connect the principal cities of the empire.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Large Amount of Bogus Currency Captured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 6.—Detectives have arrested four men in this city for passing counterfeit United States currency, and a large quantity was recovered, including a $100 note, $20 note, a one-dollar note and fifty-cent scrip. One of the men is a wholesale distributor of counterfeit money for New England, named Henry A. Wood, *alias* Buchanan. The others are William Dane, clerk at the Adams House, Solomon Gage, livery stable keeper, and Pat. McCalley, State prison graduate. Among the bogus money are tens on the Thompson Bank of Connecticut.

Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—The steamer Constitution sailed with $112,000 in treasure for New York and Panama, but left here

The small town of Eureka, on Humboldt Bay, was shaken by an earthquake on Sunday last. Nearly every house was torn down or cracked, and much crockery broken. The damage is estimated at several thousand dollars.

Attempted Escape of Dr. Mudd.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans on the 26d ult., for New York, put in here, short of coal. She reports landing some prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, and that Dr. Mudd made a fruitless attempt to escape. He was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Charles Scott, and put at hard labor wheeling coal. The quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for aiding in his effort to escape.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

New Wells Struck on Pithole.

OIL ADVANCING IN PRICE.

Producing Interests Looking Up.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE CITY, Oct. 5, 1865.

Number five on the Ilmer Farm, Pithole Creek, commenced flowing two hundred and fifty barrels per day on Tuesday.

A new well was struck on the Holmden Farm, Pithole Creek, to-day. She is doing about two hundred barrels per day.

Oil on the creek is ten dollars, and on Pithole six dollars per barrel. W. G.

Letter From Pithole.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE CITY, Oct. 4, 1865.

Since my last, I have been absent for a couple of weeks, and I hasten to give you the latest news in regard to oil, &c.

Several new wells have been tested within a few days, on Holmden, Rooker, Homestead and McKinney farms, viz: No. 35 on Holmden is flowing 250 barrels; No. 108 gives evidence of being a good well; No. 47 same farm, is flowing 300 barrels; also No. 78 is pumping about 30 barrels; No. 2 on Rooker farm, is pumping 300 barrels; they are considered the best wells on that farm.

The Homestead farm has been in luck for several days, several new wells having been struck on her. No. 5 was tested on Friday last, and was pumped but a few hours, when she commenced to flow, and is now pumping about one hundred and fifty barrels daily. No. 2, same farm, is pumping and flowing about one hundred. Nos. 14 and 15, same farm, are each pumping about twenty-five barrels. The Homestead farm has advanced in the estimation of oil men as well as in price within the last week. The territory is therefore never tested, and the opinion now is, that it will be equal to the Holmden. Several other wells on the same farm will be tested in a short time.

Nos. 3, 11 and 13, Ilmer farm, have been tested and are producing very well. No. 9 is pumping thirty barrels; No. 10 pumping about the same; No. 12 flowing two hundred barrels; the two first give evidence that they will in a short time. No. 3, same farm, will be tested in a few days. Nos. 1 and 2, same farm, have been tested, and have no utility.

In regard to reported sickness at this place, it is false. Of course there have been some persons unwell, but that there were several hundred sick, with fever, cholera, &c., there is not a word of truth. The statements are without foundation. No place more healthy than Pithole. Inhabitants (7,000) in the country is as healthy. The mortality of Pithole has been very small, when compared with the number of people, only eleven deaths having occurred since last end of May last—considering the filth in many places, and the exposed and irregular manner in which many persons have been obliged to live.

A better state of things, however, are now established; we have some of the finest hotels in the country, and the "Petroleum House," would do credit to any city—they cannot be equalled this side of Philadelphia, and everything a stranger desires can be furnished at either one of the above named houses.

Another fine hotel will be opened this week, called the "Westmoreland House," and will be under the up in first-rate style, and will be under the charge of Messrs. Miller and Schofield, the proprietors, two Pennsylvanians, who understand how to entertain their guests. The latter gentleman is a thoroughly good fellow, and knows how to "keep a good hotel." Pittsburghers, Westmorelanders, and others will make a note of this.

There are at present a large number of visitors here purchasing *producing interests*, as oil is rapidly advancing. Producing interests have been low, but are now going. The oil has advanced $2 a barrel, wells within the last three weeks, and will still go up before the last of this week another dollar. So buyers of oil had better be on the lookout.

I attended the Theatre on Saturday night for the first time. It is managed by the Messrs. Murphy admirably, and the acting, scenery, &c., would do honor to any theatre in your city or Philadelphia. The house was crowded, and the best of order prevailed. The proprietors are doing a handsome business, and they deserve it.

Oil is selling at the wells at $5 00, and offers are made at that price for all on hands. It will be $8 00 before many days. Teamers are paying $3 00 per barrel for hauling to the river, a distance of six miles. Yours, &c., J. F. C.

The *Herald's* Florence, Italy, correspondent gives an account of some mysterious communications and interviews which have lately been passing between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel, which are supposed to be the forerunners of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Austria, the settlement of the Roman difficulty, and the shearing of the Pope of his temporal power.

THE BOYD'S HILL TRAGEDY.

The Prisoners in Court.

They are Tried Separately.

MARSHALL ARRAIGNED FIRST.

Testimony of the Witnesses.

The Confession Admitted as Testimony.

SUMMING UP BY THE COUNSEL.

The Judge's Charge to the Jury.

THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY.

How He Received the Verdict.

HE IS REMANDED TO JAIL.

THE PROSPECT IN FRECK'S CASE.

On or about the 25th of August last, the community was startled by a publication in the papers of the city, that the body of a man had been found on Boyd's Hill, in the Eighth Ward, horribly mutilated. The sad news that the man had been the victim of a cold-blooded and deliberately planned murder spread throughout the city as if by electric speed, and immediately suspense and fear took hold of the people, no one knowing where or how, or when the next blow of the midnight assassin might add another pang to the already deeply afflicted populace. The Mayor felt a heavy responsibility resting upon him, and at once set to work to unravel, if possible, the mystery which veiled the transaction, and to lift from the people that load of suspense and tremor which had taken hold of them. There was no starting point on which to establish a rational theory in relation to the perpetration of the crime. The murdered man had been robbed not only of every vestige calculated to throw light upon his identity, but his countenance had been so disfigured by the murderers that it would have been next to impossible for even his near est friends to have recognized in his remains one whom they had known in life.

Under these circumstances it was difficult to prosecute the search for the perpetrators. The Coroner had no means at his disposal which he could bring to bear upon the case. The city councils offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the horrible deed. That did not seem to have the desired effect. Mayor Lowry and certain members of his police force were continually on the alert, night and day, and he spared no expense in efforts to have the mystery revealed. In the ordinary routine of police duty, the members of the force were under instructions to watch closely every suspected character, and when thieves or desperate characters were arrested to canvass the matter in the rough manner the premises occupied by them, and to keep a sharp look-out for blood-stained garments, and articles which might lead to the identity of the murdered man. For days the mutilated remains lay at the Mayor's office, and were visited by thousands of citizens, but no ray of light was shed upon the matter. The Adams House, Solomon Gage, livery stable keeper, and Pat. McCalley, State prison graduate. Among the bogus money are tens on the Thompson Bank of Connecticut.

Under the direction of the Mayor, Chief Bull and Detective McKnight, of the police force, visited every house in the Eighth and Fourth wards, Pittsburgh; Allegheny City; John Sill, Versailles township; John J. McKnight, Esq., Lawrenceville; Wm. Morrow, Fourth Ward, Lawrenceville; William Bagley, First Ward, Allegheny City.

READING OF THE INDICTMENT.

After the clerk, Mr. Petty, had called over the names of the jurors and requested them, in the usual form, to "hearken to the cause of the prisoner," he proceeded to read the indictment, which was very lengthy, and which we have not room to publish in full. It set forth the facts which we have already detailed in our columns.

MARSHALL'S WIFE IN THE COURT-ROOM.

At the close of the reading of the indictment, and before the opening of the case by the District Attorney, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the prisoner who was seated near the prisoner's dock, burst into tears and began to sob violently. She appeared to be greatly affected, and was conducted from the room by the officers of the court.

OPENING OF THE CASE.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick next proceeded to detail to the jury the facts connected with the case, stating the purport of the testimony and the order in which it would be laid before them. In his usual clear and forcible style he explained the circumstances of the unnatural murder, as detailed, together with the arrest, &c., of the prisoner at the bar and his accomplice, Frecke, which he expected would be fully sustained by the witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth was commenced.

DR. GEO. M'COOK, SR., SWORN.

Am practicing physician; was called upon by the Coroner, on the 24th of August to examine the body of an unknown man found on Boyd's Hill; examined the wounds on the body. Witness gave a statement of the condition of the murdered man's body, the location of the wounds, and said that either of them was sufficient to produce death. The witness then gave a detailed account of the finding of the body by the police, and described the clothing found upon the body of the murdered man. Witness was shown a pair of pincers, and identified them as those found in the pocket of the murdered man.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Shortly after nine o'clock, Marshall and Frecke were brought into the Court room and placed in the prisoner's dock. The former, who is a powerful looking man, took his seat and seemed firm as a statue, his gaze steadily fixed on the Court, evidently paying but little, if any, attention to what was going on around him, and apparently indifferent to the awful situation in which he was placed. He was dressed in a light grey coat, dark vest and pants, and presented a more dog gy appearance than at any time we have before seen him. Frecke sat in his seat stooped forward, and cast uneasy glances at Marshall from time to time, but obviously all the time. His dress was similar to that of Marshall, and was clean and neat.

THE CROWD IN THE COURT ROOM.

The Court room on the second floor was densely crowded with an anxious throng of spectators, who pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the prisoners, but were restrained by the officers from obtruding upon the members of the bar and others inside the railing. The greatest interest was manifested by all in the proceedings, but it may be said with truth, that their eyes, and ears were fixed upon Marshall and Frecke in the dock, and the strictest silence being preserved during the whole course of the trial, which was concluded about nine o'clock at night.

MOTION FOR SEVERANCE.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick, for the Commonwealth, moved the court that the prisoners be tried separately and not jointly, without assigning any reason. This motion was opposed by J. H. Miller and J. J. Siebenock, Esq., counsel for Frecke, and by Thomas Ewing and J. F. Slagle, Esqs., representing Marshall stating that upon the ground that no reason had been given for the motion, and that a severance in the trial was not demanded by the defendants and was against their wishes; also, that the prisoners were indicted and had been arraigned jointly.

Judge Sterrett said that ordinarily, where prisoners were indicted jointly they were tried jointly, but severance was discretionary with the court. It was necessary for the District Attorney to give a reason for his motion, as it was presumed that the prisoners were for the best interests of the Commonwealth. After a brief consultation, the court made an order to allow a separate trial, when the District Attorney elected to try Marschall first. Frecke was then remanded to jail.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONER.

After the decision of the Court in reference to a separate trial, had been rendered, the Clerk, Mr. Petty, ordered the prisoner (Marschall) to stand up, and asked him how he wished to be tried, the questions and answers being in the customary form. To which jurors were they willing to be tried? Frecke, when he had informed that they were the persons who were to pass upon his guilt or innocence, and manner of challenging the jurors.

EMPANNELING OF THE JURY.

The names of the jurors were then called and the various panels exhausted, without any matter by the Court and counsel. The following named gentlemen were selected and sworn, and the jury at five minutes before eleven o'clock was declared complete: Robert Imdar, of Pitt township; Foreman; Wm. Kennedy, Sixth ward; Allegheny City; Peter Speer, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Binkey, Fourth ward, Allegheny City; David Yarnell, Third ward, Allegheny City; Henry Berlin, Second ward, Allegheny City; Wm. Morrow, Sixth ward, Allegheny City; John Sill, Versailles township; John J. McKnight, Esq., Lawrenceville; Wm. Bagley, First ward, Lawrenceville; William Bagley, First Ward, Allegheny City.

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S. F. VON BONNHORST.

Am Postmaster of the city of Pittsburgh; was present at the Mayor's office on Sunday morning, September 24th, before Marschall was brought in after I went there; August Frecke was also brought in; I speak German; Marschall was cautioned not to say anything which would criminate himself; a confession was made in writing which I can identify; Marschall was told not to say anything which would criminate himself; I repeated it to him in German; the statement was reduced to writing by Mr. Joseph Snowden, the Mayor's clerk; was repeated over and assented to by Marschall.

Cross-examined—I saw the prisoner in his cell in the watch-house the day before; was accompanied by a policeman; don't remember his name; I didn't speak to Marschall; the talk with Marschall on Sunday was in the Mayor's back room; Mr. Snowden, Mr. Herries, of the COMMERCIAL, Mr. Biddle, Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Reese and Mr. Weaver were present; no council for the prisoner was present; he was brought in by two policemen; he was cautioned not to say anything which would criminate himself, and was requested to make a statement, so that Frecke could hear it; I propounded the questions in German; previous to being cautioned he may have been questioned and made statements; I think he was in the room about four hours; I am not aware that there was a statement, and that he (prisoner) was asked to repeat it; he would make statements, and was then questioned by the Mayor and others; Mr. Biddell, I now recollect, was not present; it was on Saturday he was there; I asked Marschall some questions myself; he first made a narrative statement, and the questions were asked after; I understand that a confession was made by the prisoner on Saturday; the confession on Sunday was first made generally, and then repeated and reduced to writing.

The District Attorny proposed to interrogate the witness as to a statement made by Marschall, distinct from his confession, in writing. The counsel for Frecke see the necessity, as witness had testified that the confession had been reduced to writing.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN SWORN.

Am Mayor's clerk; was present on Sunday when Marschall made a statement, and reduced it to writing as indicated by Mr. Von Bonnhorst. (Confession shown witness.) This is the paper, in my hand-writing.

Mr. Ewing—Was Marschall sworn?

Witness—No sir.

District Attorney—If Marschall had been sworn we would not have produced the confession.

Cross-examination of Mr. Snowden—The Mayor principally interrogated the prisoner. Ex-Mayor Wagner was also in the room, assisting; I was not in the room when Marschall and Frecke first came in; when about to commence, the Mayor said, "Now, Roy (Marschall) go on." When the paper was read to Marschall he suggested some alterations and additions.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick then offered the written confession of Mr. Marschall in evidence. He stated his suggested that it was time for adjournment. The defence had no objection to the reading of the confession, and he desired a little time to prepare them.

The Court, at half past twelve o'clock, instructed the jury as to the duty of listening to and hold no conversation with any person. After which the court adjourned to meet at half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court met in the afternoon at half past one o'clock, Judges Sterritt and Brown on the Bench, but nothing in the case was done until two o'clock, when the proceedings were commenced until two o'clock, Upon the appearance of Judge Sterrett and that hour, the court signified its readiness to proceed with the trial.

JAMES KENNEDY SWORN.

Was at the Mayor's office on the morning Marschall was brought in; examined; Mr. Reese and Mr. Weaver were present; no council for the prisoner was present; he was brought in by two policemen; he was cautioned not to say anything which would criminate himself, and was requested to make a statement, so that Frecke could hear it. I propounded the questions in German; previous to being cautioned he may have been questioned and made statements; I think he was in the room about four hours; I am not aware that there was a statement, and that he (prisoner) was asked to repeat it; he would make statements, and was then questioned by the Mayor and others; Mr. Biddell, I now recollect, was not present; it was on Saturday he was there; I asked Marschall some questions myself; he first made a narrative statement, and the questions were asked after; I understand that a confession was made by the prisoner on Saturday; the confession on Sunday was first made generally, and then repeated and reduced to writing.

The District Attorny proposed to interrogate the witness as to a statement made by Marschall, distinct from his confession, in writing. The counsel for Frecke see the necessity, as witness had testified that the confession had been reduced to writing.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN SWORN.

Am Mayor's clerk; was present on Sunday when Marschall made a statement, and reduced it to writing as indicated by Mr. Von Bonnhorst. (Confession shown witness.) This is the paper, in my hand-writing.

Mr. Ewing—Was Marschall sworn?

Witness—No sir.

District Attorney—If Marschall had been sworn we would not have produced the confession.

Cross-examination of Mr. Snowden—The Mayor principally interrogated the prisoner. Ex-Mayor Wagner was also in the room, assisting; I was not in the room when Marschall and Frecke first came in; when about to commence, the Mayor said, "Now, Roy (Marschall) go on." When the paper was read to Marschall he suggested some alterations and additions.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick then offered the written confession of Mr. Marschall in evidence. He stated his suggested that it was time for adjournment. The defence had no objection to the reading of the confession, and he desired a little time to prepare them.

The Court, at half past twelve o'clock, instructed the jury as to the duty of listening to and hold no conversation with any person. After which the court adjourned to meet at half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court met in the afternoon at half past one o'clock, Judges Sterritt and Brown on the Bench, but nothing in the case was done until two o'clock, when the proceedings were commenced until two o'clock.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

SOME SERIOUS SUGGESTIONS FOR VOTERS.

The Democratic party always has favored and does still favor free trade, and the triumph of that party would be a fatal blow to American interests, which the mechanic and workmen of every grade would feel at once. Free trade means buying abroad what, with a suitable tariff, we can manufacture at home. Of course that means the closing of our shops and the stopping of our mills. The business having been transferred abroad, mainly to British shops and mills, our mechanics and laborers would be thrown out of employment, and everything would be flat and despondent, in the place of the hopefulness and buoyancy now existing on all sides.

Nor is this all: the sources of revenue and income would be dried up, leaving the debt, without the means of paying even the interest, except by taxing more heavily the soil—the only thing that would remain. If the farmers of the land think they have no interest in protection, or if they have imbibed the idea that free trade is a friendly policy, they are laboring under a fatal delusion,—and let us tell the owners of the soil as well as the mechanical interests of the land, that if they reject this warning or treat it only as an electioneering appeal, and free trade triumphs thereby, they will wake up in ruin and desolation.

To the holders of our national obligations let us say, you have an interest in this question at least equal to the amount you severally hold. If American labor and capital are not well and constantly employed, if instead of manufacturing at home we buy abroad, repudiation will stare you right in the face. It will surely come to this under free trade. Prosperity will enable us to carry lightly and pay easily the debt,—but if we transfer the business and profits whereby we are enabled to sustain taxation, to foreign countries, how can we have prosperity?

Just this question enters into the election, and it will continue to do so, just so long as the Democratic party continues to support the fatal principles of free trade.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The telegraph continues to furnish the public with the views of General GRANT on the Mexican question, and reporters, as if they had a patent for all the knowledge on that subject, give us their individual assurances that what has been reported can be relied on, and that they could tell a great deal more.

Now all this is quite unnecessary. General GRANT, while he does not seek to publish his views to the world, makes no secret of them. He freely expressed them when he was in Canada. He has repeated them at different times and places since. It is no secret that he is for vigorously enforcing the Monroe doctrine in Mexico, that he intended to do it last spring when he sent the large force to Texas, that he had a particular eye to the best and quickest way of doing it when he sent SHERIDAN with the troops, and that he himself expected to take a hand in the general management of the job.—that he still thinks it ought to be done, and that the Government will speedily be disposed to take the same view of the subject. General GRANT has good reasons to back up his view of the case, which he does not withhold whenever he thinks it is proper for him to make them known.

REBEL CLERGYMEN.

Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, formerly of ST. MARK'S Episcopal church, Philadelphia, having been a warm supporter of the rebellion, having since the close of the war directed the clergy of his diocese not to use the prayer for the President of the United States, and having, as a writer from Alabama asserts, encouraged resistance even after the general surrender, lately appeared in his old church in Philadelphia, ready to assist in the communion service. A large portion of the congregation, not desiring these offices at his hands, arose and left the house. Instances have occurred in other denominations where ministers and elders have returned from the war against the Union, and their attempts to perform official duties have encountered the like disgust and indignation. A Methodist minister, one C. K. MARSHALL, has been in New York seeking pecuniary aid for suffering sick and wounded rebels in the South—an office of humanity that might be entrusted to a worthier agent than the man who wrote the silly and savage letter that he published, in opposition to union with the Methodist church in the North.

It is a grave question when men of this stamp are to be regarded by loyal Christian people. The Scripture doctrine of forgiveness of injuries, and the Scripture law of good will to all men, has certainly an appropriate application here. But neither the doctrine nor the law requires us to receive them to our bosoms as friends, or to take them as our religious guides and instructors. No doubt many ministers have been involuntarily drawn into the support of the rebellion by the strong current of popular feeling, and some, perhaps, by mistaken convictions that it was a justifiable course. But such would hail the restoration of peace with joy. This sort, however, view the close of the war with regret. Not satisfied with the continuance of the bloody strife for four years, they persist in fomenting the angry passions of men, to embarrass the pacificatory measures of the Government and to postpone the return of amicable relations between the alienated sections of the country. They are not fair samples even of the clergy who have favored the rebellion. They might take lessons to their benefit, in taming their termagant tempers, from many of the military officers and men of the rebel armies.

The men who decline the clerical offices of such mad functionaries, do no more than is dictated by a decent self-respect, or is approved by the principles of morality and religion. We would not hate or denounce a man because he has been a rebel, but men who ostentatiously parade their hostility to the Government, and endeavor to perpetuate the spirit of rebellion and animosity, we would meet with the stern frown of honest indignation.

A LESSON FROM MEXICO.

We may be offended with the French movement in Mexico, as contravening our Monroe doctrine. We may be alarmed by it, as a menace, which it undoubtedly was at the time of its consummation, and in view of the critical condition of our affairs at the time. We may be astonished at its success, a few thousand foreign soldiers being able to supplant an old government upheld by eight millions of people, and to establish over them an entirely new and different kind of government. And yet, there is something more for us to do, in reference to this extraordinary movement. We could easily drive the intrusive monarchy out of Mexico and restore the republic. We could apply effectually the Monroe doctrine, and never could a case more fully claim such an application, for the circumstances, the form and especially the time of the foreign interference, clearly betray its ultimate design.

But this is not what we mean. We should learn a lesson of domestic political wisdom, from the events that have taken place in our sister republic. The ignorance and weakness of the people there have made them an easy prey to the invader. The same causes have, for many years, made the people victims to the ambition of unprincipled demagogues. They have been harrassed with revolutions, till they have become disgusted, finding that each revolution reduced them to a worse condition than its predecessor. The hope of stability prepared them to welcome the Empire.

We should learn to prize and improve popular intelligence and moral virtue. We should cherish freedom of opinion, speech, and conscience. We should hold to principles, rather than to party; we should hold demagogues at a low estimation, and we should steadfastly and uniformly maintain the majesty of the laws. Thus will our republic, by its strength, be safe from all foreign aggressions, and safe from the greater danger of internal corruption, ambition and strife.

ONE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S GOVERNORS.

Governor MARVIN, of Florida, is one of President JOHNSON'S appointees. So is Governor SHARKEY, of Mississippi, Governor PERRY, of South Carlina, etc. For some things which SHARKEY and the rest of them have done, he has been held responsible and distrusted. It is but fair that the rule should be allowed to work the other way. No doubt Governor MARVIN is a far better man than SHARKEY or PERRY, but that came not because President JOHNSON preferred to have it so, but simply because he had to take the best men he could find, and nowhere else was there as good a man as he found in Florida in the person of Judge MARVIN. In appointing SHARKEY, PERRY & Co., he rejected not better men, but in selecting MARVIN he rejected a whole tribe of men not so good. In every case he took the best man he could lay his hands on. Still, perhaps in no instance, excepting Florida, was the appointee what he wished. If ANDREW JOHNSON is to be judged according to the standard of a SHARKEY or a PERRY, why not a MARVIN also? That the reader may know what the latter standard is, we quote from the late speech of the Provisional Governor of Florida:

Beginning with the remark that it is impossible for a State to secede, he yet says:

"Florida has been a State in rebellion, and by her acts, has detroyed her State Government and particularly the institution of Slavery, which was nursed in its bosom and defended by it. She is now held by martial law in a state of infancy, with her political rights in abeyance, and will be kept there until the changes for herself, on a new basis, a new government.

"The future Constitution of Florida," says Governor M., "must guarantee freedom alike to all—it must not be black or white—*but free.*" He went on to say further:

"And I am free to confess, that in view of the disorganized state of our society, it is well, in my judgment, that Slavery has passed away forever. Supposing the institution remained and the 150,000 colored troops, who have been thoroughly drilled in the use of arms, and instructed in the rights of freemen, and who have exhibited on many a battle-field, and in the storming of batteries, a steadiness and a courage equal to that of the white man, were turned loose among us, how long would that institution last, or whose life or property would be secure, or that case slavery would disappear in carnage and in rivers of blood. Thank God, the thing is out of the way, and we are safe. The future of Florida, in this respect, is that of every other State in the Union, except Kentucky and Delaware, and shortly these States must be free. As citizens, before the law, the freedmen must be in all respects our equals."

On the question of negro testimony in court, he is perfectly explicit, and deserves quoting in full:

"Furthermore, the Constitution must declare that persons of color shall be admitted as witnesses in all our courts of civil jurisprudence. The law, in this respect, must know no distinction of color.

"I am aware that this 's a hard doctrine to many, but it is not, and never was, such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a liar—that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it requires a miracle in him, or caricatured to secure the ends of justice to all citizens, unless the negro is permitted to come into court as a witness. It may be that such would be the case if he be perpetrated, and your Constitution rejected on that account, for one of the final acceptance or rejection of the decision. The fact is, we have no other course left us but to make a clean breast of the whole business, do full justice to the negro, declare him free, of an inferior race, and remove the whole subject growing out of his slavery, emancipation, and *status* from the theatre of politics."

So saith one of President JOHNSON'S Governors. Still we do not hear that he is to be removed or quarrelled with for uttering such sentiments. And we apprehend that when he comes to put them in practice, ANDREW JOHNSON will not be found expressing his disapprobation. If men will only use their eyes and ears, they will be apt to hear a good many things to approve where they thought there was nothing save to condemn.

SPOILED HOPES AND PLANS.

The successful termination of our civil war has spoiled a number of great projects. The slaveholders' scheme for a separate and rival government has been effectually frustrated. The hope of European monarchists and all the schemes connected with it, looking towards the failure of republican government and the ignominious overthrow of its great American representative, have been sadly disappointed. English manufactures and English commerce still see their rivals in the field, successfully pursuing their onward way with energy undiminished and with hopes undimmed. The French interest in the issue of the war was more political than pecuniary, as the prestige of power outshines that of money in the Emperor's eyes. The erection of an empire on the ruins of one feeble republic would offer facilities, as well as inducements, for the extension of the effort to another feeble republic on the borders of the first. The indebted, exhausted and exasperated confederacy, ruled by an aristocracy that was practiced in the processes of treachery, would be an easy prey to Mexico. But all such speculations of the game is blocked by the issue of the war and the maintenance of the Union. Whether the first part shall prove a finality and a success remains to be seen. If the Monroe doctrine shall always remain among abstractions, dissevered from all practical application, the thing may work well for monarchy. But it may turn out otherwise.

OBITUARY—COMIC PAPERS.

Mrs. Grundy—we mean the paper so-called—is dead—died some weeks since. We had no personal acquaintance with the deceased, but we wish to "improve the occasion by a few remarks." Mortality is the common lot of comic papers. They may be said to have a facility in dying. They commonly die young. If they survive infancy, they never get beyond childhood—however long they may live. Insanity is the disease that usually carries them off. This is hereditary. A weak constitution is derived from their authors. They often die suddenly, without a groan—leaving no vacuum in the intellectual world, and causing no regret in the social.

Papers, whose main design is to produce laughter, like the clown in a circus, depend as much upon their costume as their utterances; and the laughter which greets them has in it as much of ridicule as of merriment. The wit and humor of most comic papers, unaccompanied by exaggerated caricatures, would attract little attention and excite little laughter. They show too plainly the marks of the machine that made them. They are the offspring of small genius, and produced by a great strain. Wit, that is wit, is spontaneous, born alive and full-grown, *from a brain.* It cannot be made by contract, and supplied, like pork, to a commissary, in weekly installments. Humor is a flow of wit, a vein, a gentle stream, sparkling here and there, as it meanders in the sun-light through pleasant fields of thought. Both are distinguished from burlesque, and of a higher order in the genus of laughables.

Punch does not propose, as its end, to make its readers laugh, so much as to make them laugh to good purpose. It has an object to which its satire, wit, humor, comicality and even burlesques are subservient. It treats subjects of public interest—politics, literature, manners, morals, learning, religion—and treats them with a friendly, but chaste and dignified, freedom. Its wit is fresh and sparkling, as if it reached the ear in speech, and not oozing painfully from a laboring goose-quill. *Punch* speaks to the mind, and by its fine humor holds it till the speech is ended, and then parts with the reader on the best of terms.

The general run of comic papers depend chiefly on their burlesque illustrations, and jokes as coarse as the pictures. The comic and the ridiculous are compounded, and the laugh of ridicule turns as much upon the mocker as on his performance. Studied comicality grows doleful. The laboring genius who overcalculated his stock of patience, wit and cost, finds them all giving out at about the same time. The crisis comes, death ensues, and there is relief all round.

THE TRUE WAY.—If one half the breath and effort expended in the North in a fruitless and unwise attempt to confer immediate suffrage on the black population in the South, was expended on plans to educate and enlighten them, some substantial good would be done. This is a great and pleading field wherein practical philanthropy can exert itself. The degrading influences of slavery have given us a whole race to be cared for. Unless we have been mistaken in the real character of the institution, its victims are better subjects for enlightenment and for cautious introduction into the primary stages of civilization, than the full, immediate enjoyment of the rights and privileges which in the most enlightened communities are constantly abused. Enlightenment first, and then, according to its measure, elevation in every respect.

SLOW BUSINESS.—The Democratic party have been several months prostrate in the dust, pretended worshippers of ANDREW JOHNSON. As yet, however, not one of them has received an office, although a good many have been given out, and always to Union men. This is rather slow business, and speaks badly for the "great expectations" of our Democratic brethren. If they don't get something soon, we shall expect them to rise in a body and retire, wiser, but a great deal poorer for the fasting.

DEMOCRATICO-REPUBLICAN CONVERTS.

That a party organization which, by the overthrow of the rebellion, finds itself without an issue with its adversary, and without an object of general interest to the country, should feel itself to be in an embarrassing and awkward position, is not at all surprising. This is the unfortunate position of the so-called Democratic party. Their sympathy with rebels in arms down their arms; their denunciations of the war have been blocked by the Union triumph, and their unheeded abuse of the administration of the Government was long ago found to be an unpaying labor.

In the perplexity and mortification of the hour, two hereditary instincts stood steadily by them—that of opposition to the Republican principles, and the stronger one of fondness for political power. The stern necessities of the case brought both into requisition. The Quixotic effort was made to foist themselves into the *position* of successful Republicanism by a feigned adoption of its principles, which they had for years assailed, and so to put the Republican party into the ridiculous attitude of hostility to itself in the day of its success. By a sudden and simulated indorsement of the administration, they hoped to put its sincere friends in the position of a bamboozled opposition, while they secured to themselves the prize of political power.

But the trick was too transparent to deceive any body. It ranked, at once, with the desperate expedients of men who have everything to gain by a bold venture, and nothing to lose. If they are disposed honestly to support the Union Government and its administration, no earthly objection can be made to it. A conversion thus sudden is entitled to some trust. But if they wish to break it down by their might, or to give it the bear hug of death by their embrace, which is more likely their object, its true friends will withstand their feigned friendship, and support the Government without them, as they have done throughout the war, and as their conversion, under the most elastic judgment of charity, is doubtful, they will be held under probation at least for a month longer, till it shall be seen how they bear the trial of defeat in the Fall elections. We have no doubt that the friends of the Union will do them the favor to make the trial of their new faith thorough and decisive.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

The increase in the number of American steamships on the ocean, is a most remarkable feature in the history of the last six months. From New York lines have been established in the Southern coast trade, even in larger numbers than existed before the war, and more will follow. Other cities are establishing lines—though New York appears to have quite stolen the march. The New York and Havre line proposes to resume the trips of the Arago and Fulton, in November. Another line of steamers between the United States and Europe is already in partial operation. The Circassian, belonging to Arthur Leary, sailed from New York on the 19th of August last for Southampton and Bremen, and was to start upon her return trip on the 1st instant. It has been determined to form a regular line, of which the Circassian will be one of the vessels. She is to sail on her second voyage to Europe in the last week of November; and at the beginning of the next business season, probably in February, one or two other steamships are to run with her. The Circassian was the first American steamer that crossed the Atlantic ocean after the close of the war.

THE Boston *Advertiser* takes strong grounds against General BANKS, and says it does not believe that he can be nominated "by anything resembling a fair representation." The *Advertiser* questions his eligibility, and declares that the majority of Massachusetts men will now find their pride revolt at the proposition, that their seats in Congress are held at so cheap a rate, and that men are here so scarce, that a Massachusetts district may be deemed a legitimate avenue of escape from professional life at New Orleans,—a legitimate source from which to replace the political capital that has been expended elsewhere." It is evident that the General is in danger of another Red river disaster.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—The Democrats of Warren county, Pa., having withdrawn their candidate, JOSEPH A. NEIL, Esq., for Assembly, Gen. ROY STONE, the commander of the famous "Pennsylvania Bucktails," has come out as an independent Union candidate for Assembly, against Colonel ALLEN, the regular nominee of the Union party. General STONE has been brought into notoriety to support the local interests of the oil regions, thus making business matters paramount to political considerations.

IT is to be hoped that no voter will go to the polls in the belief that either immediate negro suffrage or Mr. STEVENS'S insane proposition to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces and to confiscate the property of the citizens, is at issue in the canvass. It is true that a few persons are trying to make it so appear, but it is as unsafe to follow them as it would be did they openly propose the repudiation of the national debt, for repudiators are never entitled to confidence.

THE result of the trial in Connecticut on the negro suffrage question, is generally accepted as a deliberate indorsement by the people of that State of the President's policy, so far as suffrage is concerned, and will exert an important influence on public sentiment. Some of the Democratic papers declare that the soldiers were generally opposed to negro suffrage.

IT is suggested that those eloquent gentlemen who on the stump advocate immediate negro suffrage, should have been sent into Connecticut,—but a more practical suggestion is, that they should learn wisdom from the result there, and cease to invite a similar one in other States.

THE Cleveland *Leader* has been enlarged and put into a new suit. The *Leader* is an enterprising and able paper.

PERSONAL.

—When Bennett of the *Herald*, determined to buy the estate on which Barnum's Museum was burned, he ascertained that Barnum held lease of the property, having five years to run, and paid Mr. Barnum two hundred thousand dollars in cash for the same. Meanwhile, before he had completed the purchase of the ground, for which he was to pay four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the owner thereof sailed for Europe, he himself for an indefinite period of time. Mr. Bennett, finding he could not get immediate possession of the property, desired Mr. Barnum to take back the lease and to refund the money he had received for it. This he declined to do, insisting, as he said, that the money was as much his as he got it. Then Mr. Bennett realized the fact that Barnum's Museum was a humbug and Barnum a humbugger, and he plously resolved to baptize Mr. Barnum as well as Maretzek, and to exclude their advertisements from the *Herald*. This was just the opportunity for Barnum. He appealed to the Managers' Union, and they resolved to throw off their "slack allegiance" to the *Herald*, to withdraw their advertisements from its columns, and their patronage from its job office. This diminishes the profits of the *Herald* establishment about three thousand dollars per week, and deprives its columns of one of the features which made the paper valuable to strangers visiting the city. As might have been expected, the managers are much elated at their emancipation from the yoke they have been compelled to wear for these many years past. They look upon Barnum as their deliverer, and snap their fingers at Bennett, who has paid two hundred thousand dollars for a short lease upon land he cannot purchase, and chousel himself out of two thousand dollars a week, besides losing the grand prestige of being the manager of the Managers.

—The Memphis *Bulletin* speaks of Governor Brownlow as "this remarkable man, who by his consistent deportment as a christian has walked for more than a quarter of a century unchallenged as a minister of the atoning Jesus and the forgiving God: and without giving offense in his business transactions and social contacts as a citizen; indeed, attaching to himself those throughout most intimately with him in personal associations, yet who prints and speaks in words of vituperation the principles of vengeance and of unmitigated, unappeasable hate."

—A correspondent writes from the Austrian watering place of Gastein, that a rich Englishman has for some days taken up his abode on the Mainitzer Taner, a mountain more than six thousand feet high. He lives in an extremely comfortable tent, but the cold obliges him to warm it with a stove. He has thirty-two horses at his disposal to communicate with the lower parts. He chooses this singular dwelling place in order to enjoy at leisure, and for some length of time, the spectacle of sunrise in midsummer, in a warmed tent, surrounded by snow and ice.

—King Leopold was much agitated in his recent interview with his niece, Queen Victoria. His approaching death evidently fills him mind with sorrowful reflections. He expressed his conviction that his children, like those of his father-in-law, Louis Philippe, would soon have to go to Claremont as exiles.

THE CAUSE OF IT.—We have attributed the demand for houses and high rents in our cities, in a great measure, to the influx of population from the country, invited by sure employment and good wages. We find our view confirmed by official investigations. It is now ascertained that the net increase in the population of Rhode Island, during the past five years, has been between eleven and twelve thousand. The growth has been altogether in the cities and manufacturing towns, the agricultural sections having invariably shown a decline. This explains not only high rents, but the high prices of provisions.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CURIOUS FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF INSECTS, including Spiders and Scorpions. A complete collection of legends, superstitions, beliefs and emblems signs connected with insects, together with their uses in medicine, art, and as food, &c. By Frank Cowan. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1865. Pages, 400.

So full a title-page leaves us little to say in a brief notice. The work is a compilation, and, we should judge, a good one, the author having entered on it with a determined spirit, and having free use of the extensive Congressional Library at Washington to draw his facts and authorities from. It is not a dry treatise on Entomology, but a readable and interesting book, interspersed with anecdotes and useful information derived from histories, books of travel, as well as scientific works. It has an index, which in such a work is indispensable. The volume is published in the best style of these days.

It is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

MRS. GOODFELLOW'S COOKERY AS IT SHOULD BE.—A new manual of the Dining-Room and Kitchen, containing receipts on every branch of cookery, domestic beverages, food for invalids, &c., together with rules for carving, with full illustrations of the same; suggestive hints to young housekeepers, &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, pp. 359, 12 mo.

This book will be appreciated by its title, the substance of which we have given. Cookery, we reckon to be an important art, closely connected with health as well as comfort. A higher degree of skill in the practice of it is greatly needed in this country. Many housekeepers seem to think nothing more is necessary than something to cook and a fire. The delicacy and healthfulness of almost any article of diet depend on the cooking of it. A cookery book should be in every kitchen.

This one of Mrs. Goodfellow can be had at Mr. Miner's, Fifth street.

MEMOIRS OF THE TIME OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; with an Essay toward the Expression of his Services, and an Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama. By Richard Grant White, pp. 430, 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1865.

This book is worthily dedicated to the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State. The design of this work is stated by the author, is to enable the reader to form, as nearly as possible, a full and just appreciation of Shakespeare as a man, a poet, and a dramatist. It is divided, according to the announcement in the title page, into three parts, the life, the essay on his genius, and the history of the English drama. The memoir is, of course, interwoven with brief notices of the several plays, and with anecdotes of the great dramatist. Many curious and interesting facts are embraced in these.

This volume, which is printed on the best of paper, and bound in the neatest style, is for sale by Kay & Co., booksellers, Wood street.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES, with an occasional Felicity, by Way of Contrast, By an Irritable Mute. Boston: Lee & Shepard. A pamphlet relative to the subject, My Neighbors, and Down in the Valley, By Barry Gray. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton, Boston: E. P. Dalton & Co. 1865.

There is no way to get at the sense and fun of Barry Gray, but to read his books. It is useless, therefore, for us to do more than say that this new one is within the reach of the reader, who can get it at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book store, 93 Wood street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The business of New York seems to be taking a fresh bound. Real estate operations are reviving on a scale quite unusual for this season of the year. The dry goods dealers, grocers and shippers report a steady accumulation of orders to fill which their clerks are kept at their desks till a late hour. Gold, which would be worthless in the Stock Exchange, the spirit of speculation, dormant for a while, is daily displaying signs of an unmistakable revival.

Louisville is to have an opera house, if the means can be raised. The sum of $150,000 has already been subscribed, and the prospect of success is encouraging. Indianapolis is to have an opera house also, liberal subscriptions having been obtained.

A gentleman who has just returned from the South says he had no idea even from the many accounts that have been published, of the complete destitution which the war had produced in Atlanta and the whole region round about. The ill-fated city is, however, rising from its ashes. All kinds of mechanics are busy restoring dilapidated walls, and the air is filled with the incessant sound of the hammer on every hand. The restoration of the city is chiefly due to Northern men who are there making sacrifices that competition has run up ground rents to enormous prices, and the business they control made well nigh valueless. Even tariff gives no heavy a tax, and that many of them must fail.

The Boston *Post* says that some twenty housekeepers at the South End, after comparing market accounts, have come to the determination to dispense with the use of butter, with the exception of one pound a week for each family, until it can be purchased for thirty cents a pound. If such a movement was generally adopted it would insure a reduced price of butter.

The captain of a whale ship, which not long since arrived at New Bedford from a voyage of thirty-seven months, took as his part of the proceeds, the handsome sum of forty-two thousand dollars.

Good beef sells in Texas at five cents per pound; horses and mules from $15 to $20 for round lots, and are within two hundred and fifty miles of a good market. As far as the eye can reach in every direction, and as far as you may go, is country fit for the plough. The whole market of the United States might be supplied there, and there would not be any apparent decrease.

In obedience to an order from Attorney General Speed to the District Attorney of Missouri, the property, estimated to be worth $60,000, of the wife of the rebel General Ewell has been delivered over to her agents. This property has been libelled for confiscation, and the plea of amnesty and pardon made in her favor had been overruled by the Court, and the re-hearing was set for next term. The order from the Executive, however, summarily closes the case to the great gratification of the lady's friends.

The body of Mr. Ang. Wood, who died in Portsmouth on Saturday, was, by mistake, deposited in the newly made grave at Norfolk, intended for the reception of the corpse of a Mr. Cain, who demised about the same time. The mistake was attended with only the bad results natural to the feelings of grieved friends and relatives, and would not have occurred at all had the old sexton been on hand to have superintended the mournful duty.

The negroes in Richmond are getting up a firm, to be called "The Richmond Tobacco Association," capital $10,000, for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco. They have $7,000 of it already subscribed.

MARRIED:

RICHARDSON—DENNISTON—On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. A. Sidvely, WM. F. RICHARDSON to AGNES P., daughter of the late Chas. Denniston, Esq., all of this city.
(New York Herald please copy.)

DIED:

ANDERSON—At Millersburg, on Wednesday October 4th, FANNY A., wife of Rev. M. L. Anderson.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at **10** o'clock, THIS MORNING, Saturday, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. R. H. Gamble, on the Oakland. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's Livery Stable, Liberty street, opposite Union Depot, punctually at 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. W. G. SCANNELL, agent of the American Unitarian Association, will preach to-morrow morning, in Central Hall, Liberty Building, at 10½ o'clock; also in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Morning Subject:—The true idea of Religious Progress. Evening:—The genuine meaning of the term "Heresy."

The public are freely invited.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," which thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about **150** pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years as any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

S. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, **85** Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. sel4

CERTIFICATES ARE BEING

Received every day referring to the wonderful efficacy of FLEMING'S AGUE MIXTURE, after all other medicines had failed. Call and try it, and if a single bottle does not stop the shakes and chills, the money will be refunded in all cases. Cut this out and ask for

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Medicine Depot,
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Near Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
Near Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

oc8:TF&S

SYRUP.

50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oc7 corner Irwin and Liberty streets.

STARCH.

50 boxes Oswego Corn Starch.
50 do do pure do.
50 do do Silver Gloss Starch.
50 do Madison Starch. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
oc7 co-ner of Irwin and Liberty streets.

SUGAR.

50 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls. crushed Sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
30 do. extra C yellow Sugar.
50 do. A and B Coffee Sugar. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oc7 corner Irwin and Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM HORN

Left his home in Philadelphia last February; when last heard from was at Altoona. He is ten years old, light hair, a scar on the corner of his right eye. Any information of his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by WM. WOODWARD,
oc7:3t Sixth street and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh.
(Other papers please copy.)

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, as a COOPER'S SHOP, in the Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of **44** feet **9** inches on Duquesne Way, running back **170** feet to a ten foot alley. For terms, &c., inquire at Kirkpatrick & Herron's, No. **213** Liberty street, or of the subscriber on the premises.
oc7:6t ROBERT BOLE.

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55 Wood street.

The Life and Genius of Shakespeare. By Richard Grant White. **1** vol. Price **$2 50.**

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Of the various kinds and styles is given below, comprising

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Chickering & Son's Manufacture.

1	7 octave,	round front	corners,	octagon legs.
2	do	do	do	do
3	do	do	do	do
4	do	do	do	do
5	do	do	do	do
6	do	do	do	do
7	do	do	do	do
8	do	do	do	do
9	do	do	do	do
10	do	do	do	do
11	do	do	do	do
12	do	do	do	do
13	do	do	do	do
14	do	do	do	do
15	do	do	do	carved legs.
16	do	do	do	do
17	do	do	do	do
18	do	do	do	do
19	do	do	do	do
20	do	do	do	do
21	do	round front,	double plinth	mouldings, octagon legs.
22	do	do	do	do
23	do	do	do	do
24	do	do	do	do
25	do	do	do	do
26	do	do	do	do
27	do	do	do	carved legs.
28	do	do	do	do
29	do	ogive	mouldings,	octagon legs.
30	do	do	serpentine plinth,	carved legs.
31	do	do	do	do
32	do	do	do	do
33	do	do	do	do
34	do	do	do	do
35	all round	corners	do	do
36	do	do	upper and lower	moulding do
37	do	do	do	do
38	do	do	extra mouldings,	extra carved legs.
39	do	do	do	do
40	do	do	do	do
41	do	do	do	do

A. H. Gale & Co.'s Manufacture.

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56	do	rich mouldings,	extra carved legs.	

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FINE ASSORTM

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

THE PULPIT.

The Pearl.

A SERMON.

By the Right Rev. W. H. Stevens, D. D.

TEXT.—The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls, who, when he had found one pearl, went and sold all that he had, and bought it.—Matthew xii, 45, 46.

The difference between this parable and "The Hid Treasure" seems to lie in this: that in the latter the man came upon the treasure unexpectedly, when he was neither thinking of nor looking for such a thing; while in this the merchant man is seeking after the pearls, and has made it his business and his care to secure the very articles which he most desires.

The two parables, therefore, furnish us with types of two different characters—the man who, Paul-like, is arrested by the Holy Ghost, and made to discover the hid treasure, when he was neither seeking nor expecting it; and those who, Berean-like, are "searching the Scriptures daily," that they may gather thence the pearls of grace and truth. We confine ourselves now to the consideration of the latter.

The "merchant-man" in the parable was "seeking goodly pearls." That was the object of his daily care and labor. Ordinary pearls would not answer, they must be goodly; these were the objects of anxious pursuit, because upon obtaining them rested his reputation as a great dealer, as well as his profits from their sale. In his diligent search he is rewarded by discovering one of "great price," and such was its size and perfection, that to obtain it he sold out all the goodly ones hitherto collected, and embarked his whole fortune in this one pearl, knowing from the estimation in which the pearl was held by oriental princes, and the enormous prices which were paid for large, round, smooth, unclouded ones, that he would be able to command greater gains by the sale of this single "pearl of great price" than from all the pearls of inferior value, how goodly soever they might be.

We occasionally meet with persons who have, like Timothy, been carefully instructed in the Scriptures from a child, or who, like Samuel, have early been impressed with Divine truth, and who, possessing earnest and inquiring minds, anxiously seek for that which will satisfy and comfort the soul. They deliberately set themselves to seek the truth; they are not careless and ignorant persons, but of meditative minds, of tender consciences, of craving souls, who believe that there are goodly pearls of grace to be found in God's words, and who diligently seek them; while at the same time they have such defective views of the character of Christ, as to make them rest short of that single-hearted faith in Him which alone secures salvation. There is a moral twilight as well as a natural one, and many there are in this crepuscular state, who, like the man when half healed by Jesus, "see men as trees walking." They have glimmerings of the truth, but have not got clear and distinct views of it; they see it looming up amidst partial darkness, but not standing out sharp and clear in outline against a noonday sky. Such persons are apt, with a great deal that is true, to mix up many errors. They seek to augment their own righteousness; they bring in their own morality as a ground of salvation; they wish to do something which shall merit God's favor; they seek to blend their work with Christ's perfect and finished work, and thus make a joint stock of their redemption. They lean perhaps too heavily upon rites and ceremonies, upon sacraments and ordinances—all goodly pearls in themselves, but not to be trusted or counted of value in comparison to the "one pearl of great price."

No matter, however, what their defective views a person come to the word of God, if he approaches it with a sincere desire to know God's will and holy will, he will no longer be content with them, but will not let him rest until he find the truth, then God will meet him in His Word, and reveal Himself to his mind, and cause him to find in Jesus Christ and the plan of salvation that rests on His precious death and sacrifice, the "pearl of great price;" for Christ declares, "He that doeth the will of God shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God;" and the promise of God is, "Ye shall find me when ye seek me with all your heart."

When such persons behold this pearl of great price, then are their eyes opened by the Holy Ghost to behold its excellency and value. They are satisfied with a guenless sheep to possess it; their former discoveries in truth, on theories of mind, in which as goodly pearls they long traded and delighted, now appear but of small worthlessness; and, willing to sell off that which they have hitherto obtained, they venture their eternal all upon this pearl of great price. Nothing now will satisfy the soul of this true believer but Christ; he must possess Christ; he must make Him his own by a living, personal, appropriating faith; Him he is made to "put on Christ," to be conformed to His image, and to rejoice with a joy unspeakable and full of glory.

It matters not what goodly pearls we may possess—pearls of morality, or virtue, or obedience, or sensibility—if we have not Christ, they are valueless for all purposes of salvation: while he who has found Christ has found that which swallows up all lesser pearls in its priceless excellence and perfect beauty.

We are taught by these parables that we must make every sacrifice in order to obtain the rich blessings that are found in the Lord Jesus. To this duty we are urged by every consideration that can sway human motives, and he is derelict to every duty to God and to his own soul, who, when Christ is set before him as his Redeemer, fails to go to Him as such and to secure from Him the pardon and the peace which He only can bestow.

It is a matter of wonder and adoring gratitude that God condescends to put within our reach so unspeakable a gift. He was under no necessity to save us. But Christ loved us even when we were sinners, and by offering Himself to satisfy the demands of justice, was enabled to effect our ransom, and yet preserve unimpaired the attributes of the Most High: for on Calvary "mercy and truth met together, righteousness and peace embraced each other."

Since God, then, has given us this Pearl of Great Price, since Christ offers Himself to us in all the fullness of His redeeming and meditorial efficacy; since the Holy Ghost pleads with us to accept His overtures of grace, and "buy the truth and sell it not," buy it "without money and without price," though not we, for whom this rich provision is made, to renounce everything on which we lean, or in which we trust, that we may obtain this hidden treasure of the Gospel, and possess for ourselves this PEARL OF GREAT PRICE?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Do do	$2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
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Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital, $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on Deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers in nearly all the cities, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON,
	WM. K. NIMICK,
	JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

se7

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper Stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

NEW HALL PAPERS
Just received and for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
se30 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PARLOR PAPERS,
Plain gilt, and gilt with colors, very handsome, for sale at 107 Market street, near Fifth.
se30 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.
A BRICK DWELLING,
No. 200 Wylie street. Two dwellings on Webster st., near the head of Seventh st. W. H. M. PUSEY,
N. H. PUSEY.
Executors of the estate of Nathan Pusey, deceased. For terms inquire of WILLIS BOOTH, 153 Liberty street. se21-tf

FOR SALE—
The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.
se15-1m J. C. BINGHAM.

FOR SALE—
Three New Coal Flats,
80 FEET LONG, 14 FEET WIDE, 5 1-2 IN. DEEP, Finished in a workmanlike manner. Inquire of
se25-2w S. R. SMITH.
Allegheny end of Suspension Bridge.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Having lost my health, I have determined to dispose of my very valuable Real Estate in and around the village of Florence, in Washington county, Pa., consisting of
Four Lots of Ground,
Two of which have good dwelling houses thereon; two good, never-failing wells of water, a fine vein of coal on each lot; fine locations for tradesmen. Pleasantly situated at the west end of the village. Also, the elegant farm known as the McCurdy farm, containing 75 acres, on said farm being the finest vein of coal in Pennsylvania, and pointed out as such in the last map taken of Washington county. A very fine vein of coal underlies every acre of the farm, and also an inexhaustible strata of the best limestone in the world. The above property will be sold very low, and on easy terms of the charter and by-laws of the company. Eastern gold, coupons, and compound interest notes provided, by payment to F. K. Wommith, Esq., transfer agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time prior to the close of business on FRIDAY, the 13th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the directors, JAMES N. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer of Modena Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-1oct6

PRIVATE SALE
Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, containing 163 acres—130 of it under good cultivation, balance of choice timber. The improvements are a good two-story frame dwelling house, with ten rooms, recently refitted; brick wash and spring house, with a spring of running water in the door; large, new barn, carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. The farm is well watered, and within one mile of any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is excellent—21 miles from Fairview, a daily mail, 3 mills all within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will sell on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned. A. K. LYLE,
se16-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE in it, in good state of cultivation. The balance is underared and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is rolling, with an excellent strata of COAL of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it also an inexhaustible limestone, and is well watered with never-failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say 20 to 40 rods of it, or rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 15 from Steubenville. For particulars see or write to WM. MARKEE, Florence, Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.
au31-1y

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., situate on Butler, Centre and Mill streets, been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with a front on each, and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a ride of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Jn5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
The Eakin Farm, or better known as the Locust Flat Farm, situated within half a mile of the borough of Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa., will be sold on THURSDAY, the 19th of October, at 10 A. M., if not sooner sold. Above farm contains 131 acres, and two out lots, one containing 15 acres, the other above, 109 acres is cleared, the balance well timbered with white oak and locust; 80 acres in meadow; the whole in the best of cultivation and now ready to harvest one of the best and most productive farms in the county. With good and comfortable buildings, and convenient to churches, schools and markets; the three classical schools in Beaver, the public school upon the farm, a half mile from the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania for persons wishing to educate a family must be at home. The road leading to New Lisbon runs through the farm and divides it, so it can be sold all or separated to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of GEO. QUAIL, Esq., Justice of the estate of James Eakin, deceased. Postoffice address, Allegheny City, Pa. se15-tod10-12 MWAS

FOR SALE.
23 acres of land, underlaid with coal, with good buildings, at Larimer's Station. Price $1,000.
Five lots one acre each, four one acre lots on East Liberty. Sixty acres of oil land on the Clarion river. One building lot on Pennsylvania avenue—size 25x130.
J. S. STRICKLER, Attorney,
oc2-eod 115 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—
One set of
FIRE CLAY ROLLS, TEMPERING TUB, &c.,
With running gear. Apply to C. R. TUTTLE,
Machinist, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa.
oc3-2w-eod

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
This property is on the Ohio River, eight miles below Wheeling; it has five dwellings, with other improvements. It is possessed of two veins of coal, one being six feet thick, and available by a incline of 120 feet in length; the other is five feet thick. The latter is now in successful operation by a horizontal way. The quality of the coal in this vein has acquired a high reputation in every market where it has been introduced. To it is also attached the much-named harbor and landing of Kelly's Rock, with its waters deep enough to find a boat of any burden at the lowest stage, with high and precipitous banks, affording every facility for cheap and successful loading. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also properly located so as to afford convenient transportation. Any person wishing to purchase the above property will apply to the proprietor, residing on the premises. A. B. TOMLINSON.
se22-3Weod Moundsville, Marshall co., W. Va.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing about 125 acres, situate near Noblestown, in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh. The farm fronts on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and the grade road leading from Pittsburgh through Noblestown runs through the farm. About 100 acres of the land is cleared, balance good timber. The land is well adapted for cultivating, there being but about one acre of broken land on the place. The improvements are a 2-story dwelling, containing 9 rooms; large frame bank barn, 66x40 feet; brick spring-house, and other outbuildings. The land is well watered, and contains between 50 and 60 acres of good coal—five-foot vein—with bank open. For further particulars inquire on the premises of the subscriber, DANIEL HOFFMAN, or of J. W. HALL, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
se15-1mistw

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS.
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

THREE CASES
English Chintzes,
At 31 cents per yard.
40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,
$2 12½ each.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,
50 Cents ₱ Yard,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Very cheap.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ₱ YARD.
FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.
DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,
Selling Low,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down
COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.
se19
J. A. W. ILSON. J. W. CARR. D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH
se25

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, for extent to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,
Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jn10-tf

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 91 Third Street,
jel-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S
SAW-MILL,
(Successor to Robert Wrightman.)
LAWRENCEVILLE.
I am now prepared to furnish
Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,
Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding, CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making, Shingles, Nail Kegs, Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and
STEAMBOAT FENDERS.
All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALEX. McCLINTOCK,
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au23-3m

OFFICE OF STAMFORD MACHINE AND TOOL WORKS, STAMFORD, CT., September 22, 1865.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING extensive facilities for the manufacture of
Sucker Rod Joints,
FOR OIL WELLS,
Would call the attention of those in want of these articles to the fact that
THEY ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THEM
In any quantity, at the lowest rates.
BETTS, DAVENPORT & ATWOOD,
se26-2w STAMFORD, CT.

JAMES S. GRIFFITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,
Keeps a full supply of the above articles at his factory,
Corner of Morgan and Canal Sts.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
se26-2w

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARNS,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
se22-6m

PETROLEUM.

W. T. H. BROOKS.....A. H. CHESNEY,
G. B. FASTERLY.....B. PEET.
BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:
President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder,	James Graham,
J. G. Weir,	Stephen Lawson.
H. W. Ritchie.	

se30-1y

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON,	L. S. RISTON,
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST,	C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.	

je8-1y

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY, OF OHIO—Office at Malta, Morgan county, Ohio. The company's business is also represented at No. 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Capital, $150,000, in shares of $1 each. Working capital, $25,000. The company has two hundred acres of the best oil territory in the State of Ohio, one hundred and ten acres of which is located on the noted Berry Farm, within one mile and a half of the Clements Farm, on Buck Run, well known among oil men. The work of the company is progressing rapidly. One well is down about 90 feet. Everything is going on so well, and appearances so good, that the company expects an early success. The lands of the company adjoin Morgan county, Ohio, in the values of Wolfand Meigs Creeks.
JOHN R. COULTER, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors—John R. Cowdry, David Croft, S. D. Rothermel, J. L. Berry, G. Meyer, John Croft. se16-1m

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oc3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
Pure White Burning Oil,
Constantly on hand, and for sale at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
au3 47 WOOD STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer, (metal,) that can be relied upon, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will supply a want long felt, and one indispensable to all who have any one may readily understand it. To those who have used the Glass Instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
jn10-1y

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and from selling others have only what I have ordered with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. je26-6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
and Wholesale Dealers in Crude,
Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RIDER & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND FACTORS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front street, Pittsburgh, 51 Broad street New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At 63 Market street.
SOUTH & ROSS.
au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
No. 132 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley S. DALZELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters & Brewers
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy5 136 Wood street.

TANNERIES.

O. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....WM. HUMMEL
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. ja26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JAMES SEYMOUR,
(Late of the firm of Ross & Seymour.)
MACON, GEORGIA,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Offers his services in the purchase of cotton and wool, and respectfully solicits consignments of merchandise and produce. Refers to Richardson, Chattard & Co., and Andrew Buchhannon & Co., Louisville, Ky.
se20-10c25

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Saturday, October 7, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Democratic Leaders of Pennsylvania Incited the Rebellion—The Union Party the Ally of the Soldiers—Address to the Rank and File of the State—They are Advised to Support Hartranft and Campbell.

The Convention of ex-officers of Pennsylvania regiments, which met in Harrisburg on Wednesday, unanimously adopted, amid enthusiastic cheering, the following resolutions, reported from the committee by General Owen:

Resolved, That in the name of the soldiers of Pennsylvania we tender to Almighty God our thanks for having crowned our efforts with success, enabling us to defeat armed treason, restore the national authority over every inch of our republic, forever banish the crime of slavery, and secure for our great nation a prouder position before the world than she has ever occupied heretofore. That, next to Almighty God, we owe our thanks to those patriotic citizens whose unsparing efforts so greatly ameliorated the hardships and sufferings incident to a state of war.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of the President of the United States, and believe that in his plan of reconstruction he is governed by the desire to restore perfect amity between the States as the surest means of securing peace and Union. His life-long antagonism to the leaders of the Rebellion and to the heresy of Secession is a guarantee of his honesty of purpose, and his thorough knowledge of the people of the South enables him to judge of what will best secure their loyalty to the Government and the promotion of their prosperity for the future.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this convention, the kindness and leniency extended by the President to the rank and file of many leading rebels, has not been received by them nor the people they represent in such temper as to entitle them to the confidence of the people of the States lately in rebellion should not be permitted to resume the exercise of their political rights, forfeited by their treason, until they have proved their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional amendments.

Resolved, That the history of the last two years of the war, in trying to win back the traitors of the South, by kindness and conciliation, cost the country a hundred thousand lives, prolonged the war at least one year, and added a thousand millions to the national debt, and that while the effort was creditable to us as a people, its lessons should not be forgotten in determining the character of their present treatment.

Resolved, That we challenge the leaders of the so-called Democratic party in Pennsylvania, with having incited the war, by representing to leading rebels that secession would not be resisted; with having opposed its prosecution even after our flag had been fired upon, and the forts, arsenals, and the dock yards of the Government actually seized; by declaring that the Government had no constitutional power to resist its own disintegration; with having discouraged enlistments, opposed the draft, and any and every measure to fill the ranks of our armies; with having depreciated the national securities, shaken the national credit, and by those means increased the national debt; with having opposed every measure intended for the relief of the widows and orphans of our dead; with having been guilty of a constant, shameless abuse of every measure of the Government intended to bring to justice traitors and assassins upon whose head rests the blood of our martyred President and heroes, and with having forfeited all claim to our respect and confidence, by shown themselves morally if not legally more culpable than those with whom they so warmly sympathized.

Resolved, That in our efforts to maintain the Union, enforce the laws, crush out the rebellion, and with it all those influences that made it practicable, we have found from the first the constant, unswerving support of the Union party, and we recognize it as our natural friend and ally.

Resolved, That Jefferson Davis and the principal instigators and leaders of the late rebellion should be tried, and if found guilty, executed according to law, not only as a punishment for their great crimes, but as an example to ambitions and disaffected men in the future.

Resolved, That in determining the eligibility of persons presenting themselves for admission into the next and future Congresses, and in ratifying all future appointments, there should be a strict compliance with the provisions of the test law.

Resolved, That the soldiers of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to his Excellency Governor Curtin, for his unflinching devotion to their interests, and hail him to-day as emphatically "The Soldier's Friend."

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the Union State Convention, which met in this city on the 17th day of August, 1865.

Resolved, That in the nominees, Major General John F. Hartranft and Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, we recognize gentlemen of ability, integrity, and patriotism, both as soldiers and civilians—men of qualification for the duties of the offices for which they are to be chosen, and we hereby tender them an assurance of our earnest support.

The following patriotic address was reported by General Collis, chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted:

SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA: The exciting scenes through which you have passed, during the year which is now drawing to a close, and the sudden transition from the soul-stirring scenes of the camp and the field to the quiet of domestic peace and the enjoyments of the sweets of home, must, of necessity, have occupied almost your entire thoughts, and left you but little leisure to contemplate the political events of the day. You will, therefore, pardon us for calling your attention, at this late moment, to the importance of the canvass for State officers, in which the people of this great Commonwealth are now engaged, and to ask you to continue to support and perpetuate those great principles of civil liberty at the "ballot-box" with results as decided and conclusive as those which you have already so gallantly achieved with the "cartridge-box" in the field.

It may seem a work supererogatory to ask the soldier to support at the ballot-box, that party which sustained him while he bore aloft the advancing colors of his country in the South. Upon resuming the discharge of his civil duties at home, he finds himself after long absence, entirely divested of party passion and prejudice. He comes to the discharge of those sacred duties animated by a single hope, and urged to action but by a single wish, and those are, that the Government for which you sacrificed so much may be preserved in its pristine beauty and vigor, and may continue to stand as it now does, the mightiest power on earth—and that it may descend to his children and his children's children, the richest legacy that can be bequeathed from sire to son. Coming to the polls with thoughts as high and holy as these, and animated with feelings as pure and patriotic, where, we ask with triumph, can the returned soldier cast his ballot save with the Union party?

It is true that the opposition, miscalled the Democratic party, with a sagacity coextensive with the political inconsistencies which have characterized them during the past seventeen four years, have placed in nomination two gentlemen, who have, we freely concede, gallantly served their country (and whose present position we can only deplore), and they will ask you, with at least some degree of plausibility, why you cannot vote for the gentlemen they have named, as also your friends and fellow-soldiers. The answer to this is a simple, a brief, but a most conclusive one. The so-called Democratic party, when the amendment to the State Constitution was before the people, granting to you the right of suffrage in the field, resisted and opposed, with determined hostility and unfaltering industry, the passage of the amendment. Their leading men in the Senate and House voted against it, their press throughout the State, without a single exception, teemed with articles in opposition to it, and the result of the popular vote, if examined in the several counties, bears painful testimony to the sincerity of their exertions in opposition to it; and we can point with pride and pleasure to the fact that in every county giving a Republican majority, a majority will be found in favor of the soldiers' vote. While in many of the counties in which the opposition had large majorities, a majority, disgraceful and shameful as it was, will be found against an amendment which permitted those who were enduring the hardships and privations of the field, and camp, and battle plain—who were periling health and life, and all that makes life dear—who had sacrificed home and all its comforts and blandishments—who had severed the ties of affection and sundered the endearments of domestic peace, all, all, that they might join the grand armies of the country as they advanced to crush out treason, to extend the area of freedom and to sustain, in the face of the country and the world, the great principles of free government, which descended to us from our sires—determined that the Government under which we live, should stand now and forever; having no motto save "victory and success," and determined

> "To prevail in the cause that is dearer than life,
> Or, crush'd in its ruins, to die—"

It was of such a class of men as this that the opposition dared to say, they were unfit to exercise the right of suffrage in the field. We will not repeat their so-called arguments against the measure. Their main one, however, was that the "men in the ranks" would vote as the officers directed them, and you were sneeringly called "the hirelings of the Administration." You are now at home, fellow-soldiers, you are in the "ranks" of the people, not the army—no official power can influence you—you are nobody's "hirelings," and we call upon you as free, independent, thinking, patriotic electors, to rebuke those who have cast calumnies upon you when absent, and to sustain the party who voted for and with you. To teach the opposition that the flagrant abuse of yesterday cannot be glossed over by placing the names of soldiers at the head of their column to-day, with the hope of misleading those whom, a few short months ago, they would have *disfranchised*.

The importance of your decision at the present election is greater than would at first appear. While neither a national or State Executive is to be chosen, nor members of Congress selected, State officers are to be chosen and the next policy of the National Administration is thus to receive a popular vindication and indorsement; and how natural will it be for your friends and neighbors, as well as the country at large, to look at the course of those who have contributed so largely to the creation and preservation of that policy and to the maintenance of the Government itself; and how frequently will the question be asked, both at home and abroad, How did the returned soldier vote?

In this view of the subject, it becomes doubly important that those who wielded the sword in the arbitrament of this great country, with such grand results, should continue their moral and political force in support of the same great doctrines. If you turn to the Southern States and contemplate, for a moment, their present condition, you will see double reason for endorsing and strengthening the policy of the General Government. The malcontents yet remaining amidst the misguided and deluded people of those States, must continue to learn that the sentiment of the North is united and unbroken, and that the people continue their already oft-expressed determination to crush treason and to preserve the Union, and that now, amid the bright light of glorious and triumphant success in the accomplishment of that grand design, as in the darkest days of waiting and desolating war, that determination is unshaken.

That while the Government withdraws from the rebellious States her armed men, and ceases longer to enforce her decrees with military power, that still the great moral force of the Constitution and the laws is over them all, and that while the physical force is no longer deemed necessary, the moral power remains the same; and that so long as the people of those States submit themselves to that Constitution and obey those laws, they are safe, but the instant that one word of treason shall be uttered, or one act consummated, the mighty power of the Government will again return physically to crush and tread it out.

We, therefore, ask you, by your votes, at this election, in mercy to the deluded people with whom you have been battling, to aid in rolling up a round majority in favor of that party in accordance with whose policy you have been fighting, thus virtually saying to the people of the South, "This Union must and shall be preserved." For this no sacrifice is too great—no amount of means too large. We will maintain the Government and her credit unimpaired, unawed by threats of treason and repudiation, doctrines of kindred infamy—the first has been crushed amid the roar of cannon and the glorious triumphs of battle, and the latter shall be put down by the power of the people as a doctrine which has no parallel in infamy in the history of governments.

Soldiers of Pennsylvania, rally to the polls on Tuesday next with your weapons bright and your colors flying, and set an example to your fellow-citizens of lofty patriotism in the discharge of your civil duties, as you have done amid the warlike glories of the past.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of five from each Congressional district, to carry out the objects of the meeting, and the convention adjourned.

Choice Musical Instruments.

The musical taste of the Pittsburgh public and their neighbors, as in other prosperous localities throughout the Union, has been largely developed within the past few years, and is daily rapidly increasing. Music is one of the arts in which the people of this city had made slow progress, until the revival commenced that is now progressing, and the few nights of opera and piano concerts we were treated to at the close of the last season, begat an interest in musical matters that has developed, when the present dull state of affairs is having a pleasant effect. The stock of one of the highly commendable, and those who contribute to its advancement are entitled to the thanks of the entire community. And this brings to mind the large and choice assortment of pianos to be offered to the public on Monday next, at the old established warerooms of J. G. Mellor, 81 Wood street. Mr. Mellor's establishment, it will be remembered, has been for more than twenty-five years the leading agency in this city for Chickering's unrivalled Pianos, and for a long period the agency for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. Of late it has been almost impossible to supply the demand for Chickering's Pianos, and Mr. Mellor was compelled to personally visit Boston in order to secure an assortment of these much-prized instruments, suited to the wants of his patrons in this vicinity. He has just returned, and announces a list of the various kinds and styles of instruments in another column. It is unnecessary at this late day to say a word in behalf of Chickering's Pianos, as their virtues are endorsed in every household so fortunate as to possess one; but it may be said the assortment Mr. Mellor presents to the public for Monday is selected by him, and that he exercised his well-known good taste and acknowledged musical skill in his choice. Elegance and harmony of tone and perfection in manufacture received careful attention in his selection, and he offers to the public instruments in this list, with confidence that they will give satisfaction to purchasers. Besides those of Chickering's manufacture, Mr. Mellor also has on assortment of Mason, Gale & Co's popular pianos, as well as a few each of A. M., Gabler's, and other makers. Those he has selected, and as these pianos must be cleared out to make room for the holiday parties purchasing now will not only get a good instrument but a good bargain.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

	Sun.	Shade.
October 7.		
9 A. M.	65	59
12 M.	70	55
3 P. M.	84	60
6 P. M.		58
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29.50

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city, for the week ending September 29th, at 45—of which 7 adults and five children. The causes of death were as follows: Asthma, 1; dysentery, 1; delirium tremens, 1; consumption, 1; unknown, 1; peritonitis, 1; still born, 2; exhaustion, 1; cyanasis, 1; hemiplegia, 1.

SHELL EXPLOSION AND FATAL INJURY.—A workman at the Arsenal in Lawrenceville, named Harry Smith, while engaged in taking out the ammunition in some shells, was fatally injured yesterday by the explosion of one he was handling.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The usual matinee will be given this afternoon, when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed by the stock company. In the evening, Miss Susan Denin will make her farewell appearance in this emphatical, when she will perform two favorite characters. The parlor set on the stage of the Opera House is one of the handsomest outside of the New York theatres, and with its elegant gilt and brocatelle furniture and beautiful gas chandelier looks as bright and comfortable as the parlor in fine city.

Felix Vincent and Mollie Williams are the next stars at the Opera House.

HENDERSON'S THEATRE.—The patrons of this place of amusement have been enjoying some really choice entertainments this week, during the engagement of Miss Ince and Mr. Taylor. Want of space alone has prevented (and still prevents) what we would wish to say of the various pieces rendered, up to this time. But briefly we will say that the rendering of Macbeth on Tuesday night was worthy to be seen. Every part was well played, and was pleasing throughout to the very end. Last night, in "Ion," while the company generally were not so good as in the instance mentioned above, while Miss Ince, as Mr. Taylor said of Miss Ince we found every occasion for high gratification. Both are clever, and deserve a liberal support and commendation of intelligent audiences everywhere.

To-night a great bill is offered—"Mary, Queen of Scots," and "Lucretia Borgia"—in both of which Miss Ince and Mr. Taylor will appear. We are also glad to hear that they will remain next week, opening on Monday night, Bonicault's "Octoroon," a play which they performed nightly for a month in California, and with great success.

MASONIC HALL.—Macallister, the magician, concludes a very successful week at Masonic Hall to-night, having drawn crowded audiences every night. He is certainly an able conjuror.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

The undersigned will dispose of his residence, well known as a "Gentleman's Seminary," situated on the East Bank of the Allegheny river, a few rods North of the borough line of Kittanning.

The premises consist of between three and four acres of land under good fence; a large, solid, and substantial brick dwelling house, with numerous out-buildings attached; carriage house, stable, &c.

There is an unfailing well of delightful soft water; a young orchard and vineyard, with some trees in bearing; a productive garden and fine meadow supplied with water.

The location is generally considered the finest in or around Kittanning.

For terms, &c., apply to

Rev. R. B. KILLIKELLY.
Kittanning, Pa., October, 1865. oct7-3tda3w

BUTCHER'S KNIVES,

40 inch wide. Opened to-day, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

oct7 Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny

AT $1,25,

Good Kid Gloves,

Opened to-day at

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oct7 Nos. 180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

A large stock opened to-day at

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oct7 Nos. 180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

FRENCH MERINOS,

From $1 up. Opened to day at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

oct7 Nos. 180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

2 BALES COVERLETS.

10 BALES BATTING,

Received today at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

oct7 Nos. 180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER BAND INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

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No. 12 St. Clair st.
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ORGANS,

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Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York; and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS
IN EVERY RESPECT
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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

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Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se21-1y

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 6, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107 00	.....
United States 5-20's, ex-coupons	102 50	.....
United States 7-30's, 2d series	98 50	.....
United States 10-40's	90 00	.....
Allegheny County 5's	1 43	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	72 50	.....
Connellsville 6's	69 75	.....
Allegheny Insurance Co	80 75	.....
Boatmen's Insurance	34 00	.....
Cash Insurance	.....	27 75
Western Insurance	.....	60 00
St. Clair Street Bridge	51 00	.....
Connellsville interest	4 00	.....
Connellsville non interest	9 00	.....
Exchange National Bank	9 25	87 00
Fourth National	.....	150 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	55 75	.....
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 50	.....
People's National Bank	104 50	.....
Tradesmen's National	.....	130 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	9 00	.....
Columbia Oil	35 00	.....
Cherry Run & Pithole	75	.....
Murrily	75	.....
Pittsburgh and New York	1 00	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	1 15	.....
Richey	48	.....
Ross	23	25
United States Telegraph Co	65 00	.....
Cherry Run	1 15	.....
Mellon & Scott	1 00	.....
Germania of Pittsburgh	3 00	.....
Macksburg	3 00	.....
Pithole	5 00	.....
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co	.....	60 00

Gold at 11 o'clock, 143.

FRIDAY, October 6—P. M.

We present a carefully compiled abstract of the condition of our banks on October 1st, and a comparison of the leading items with the statement of July 1st, 1865, showing the absolute amount and percentage of changes in these statements, it is probably not as satisfactory as it would otherwise be, but it is interesting in showing the decrease in the circulation of the State banks, and the increase in National bank notes, also the heavy decrease in Deposits and in Bills discounted. The latter item is somewhat uncertain, in consequence of three of the banks, viz: The Bank of Pittsburgh, Mechanics and Fourth National, throwing together their Bills discounted and National securities. We have, as will be observed by the table, put the whole amount of the Mechanics under the head of U. S. securities, and in the case of the Fourth National under the head of Loans and Discounts, and probably the average may be nearly correct.

We might notice some important changes which have occurred in some of the banks, but will only refer to the diminution of deposits of the Fourth National, which is $303,500 since July 1, and $1,270,321 since their statement of April 1.

There are other features which we may, at another time, comment upon, only remarking at present that whilst the heavy decline in deposits and circulation (over one and a half millions,) is sufficient cause for the banks curtailing their loans, yet in the ample supply of Government securities they hold the means of satisfying their customers' applications for discounts, and we presume they will not hesitate about selling their Governments whenever the legitimate demands of our business operations necessitate a reduction of their discount line. Indeed, they have done so to some extent during the last quarter, showing a reduction of $855,442 07 Government securities.

A comparison with the statement of the same twenty Banks, rendered July 1, exhibits the following results:

	July 1.	Oct. 1.	
Capital	$9,599,762	$9,629,400	Inc. $29,637
Old circulation	5,251,676	4,624,134	Dec. 627,542
National circulation	5,340,100	5,632,900	Inc. 292,800
Deposits	13,990,249	12,719,743	Dec. 1,270,321
Loans and discounts	14,062,352	13,616,002	Dec. 446,770
Coin, legal tenders and bank notes	6,743,278	7,193,684	Inc. 450,411
Due from banks	2,962,885	2,679,388	Dec. 283,500
U. S. securities	12,127,205	11,271,933	Dec. 855,442

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND BIRMINGHAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1865.

NAMES OF BANKS.	ASSETS: Loans & Discts	U. S. Securities	Coin & L.T. Notes	Due by Banks	Bank Notes &c.	Hon. Estate &c.	LIABILITIES: Capital Stock	Deposits	National Curr'cy	State Circulat'n	Contingent, &c.	
Bank of Pittsburgh	$1,281,953	$ 600,000	$ 239,196	$ 124,595	$ 130,000	$ 36,705	$ 300,000	$ 384,099	$ 450,000	$ 54,000	$ 43,853	$1,231,952
Exchange National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Mechanics National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Fourth National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Iron City National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Citizens' National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Allegheny National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
First National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Third National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Union National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Pittsburgh National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
People's National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Tradesmen's National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Manufacturers' National	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
German National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Pittsburgh Petroleum	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Freedmen's National	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Second National, Allegheny	1,007,000	300,000	253,180	270,145	150,000	30,000	300,000	428,352	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,257,180
Third National, Allegheny	1,386,000	500,000	271,107	483,195	150,000	31,000	300,000	624,067	450,000	54,000	24,828	1,452,895
Total	$23,816,952	$8,200,000	$4,277,271	$5,277,963	$2,700,000	$585,413	$5,400,000	$9,000,000	$8,100,000	$972,000	$446,904	$23,918,904

—Our local stock market continues tame, and, excepting some trifling transactions in the cheap oil stocks, on private terms, we hear of no sales worth reporting.

—In New York to-day the oil stock market was more active. United States was firm at 30¾; Rynd farm sold at 85c; Webster 1 20, and Pithole at 7¾.

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7, 1865.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 & 2 inch	20c
⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ and 3 inch	21c
⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4 and 4 inch	22c
Above 4 to 9	24c
⅝ to 6	24c
⅜ to 5-32	26c
3-16	28c
5-32	31c
⅛	39c

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

OCT. 7, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening:

Manilla Cordage	24	₰ lb
6 and 9 Thread	24	₰ lb
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	24	₰ lb
American Hackled Hemp Laid Cordage	24	₰ lb
American Hemp Rope	23	₰ lb
Hwaseline, Mawline, &c	25	₰ lb
Spun Yarn	25	₰ lb
American Hemp, Package	22	₰ lb
Oakum	13	₰ lb
Bed Cords, Manilla	$6 00	₰ do
" Hemp	3 75	₰ do
Twines	40	₰ lb
Sash and Bell Cords	40	₰ lb
Terms, net cash.		

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

Oct. 7.—The market during the week was steady, but not very active. Sales were confined to limited transactions at the following figures:

Ile Leaf	70@ 75	₰ lb
Black & Lump	75@ 80	₰ lb
Virginia Twist	45@ 50	₰ lb
Navy	70@ 80	₰ lb
Bright	1 00@1 20	₰ lb
Cut and Dry	35@ 50	₰ lb

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7.—The market remains inactive. Prices were unchanged. The following are the rates up to last evening, viz.:

Ingots	45c
Braziers' Bolts, Rain and Sheathing, ⅜ lb	53c
Copper Bottoms	53c
Ingots	34@35 c

Pittsburgh Crackers Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—The market was firm. Prices have further advanced. The rates to last evening were:

Water, ₰ lb	9¼ cts	Soda	11½ ctl
Butter	11½	Boston	11½
Sugar	13½		

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

S Cooner, 1,240 gall stone ware: A J Hagan, 98 sks nuts; 12 Schultz, 2 bbls whisky; Thos Bell, 34 whisky bbls; Sedgwick & Co, 121 whisky bbls; James McDonald, 10 rolls leather, 15 bbls whiskey, 1 bbl tallow; H Holmes, 50 bbls whisky; John Black, 122 box glass; J N Mason, 119 sks oats: N Flacus, 1 lot hides; J F Hoffman, 29 bbls flour.

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Slack water Navigation Co.

Shriver & Lazear, 60 bbls Green county oil.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER GLEANER.—Wm Flacus & Son, 13 pkgs hides; Yetzer & Armstrong, 5 do butter; Clark & Co, 42 bxs garden seeds; R H Porter, 22 sks rags; J C Patterson, lot pine lumber; Steamer Gleaner, 84 oil barrels; owner 100 bbls apples; Ardesco Oil Company, 564 oil barrels; Wm Britton, 81 bbls ale; McGinnis & Co, 1 bbl bales hay; Little & McNilin, 10 bf bbls ale; W H Hagan, 100 sacks oats, 25 bales hay, 6 bbls flour; M Fries, 619 bdls paper; A W Holthouse, 500 do; R Wallace, 34 bales hay; Little & McNilin, 2 bdls tobacco; Pittsburgh Paper Man. Co, 89 bdls paper.

TO THE RIVER MEN.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Jr.,

No. 21 Diamond,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND

PRODUCE MERCHANT.

BOAT STORES,

STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES.

P. S.—Being near the market, I can supply you with all the freshest and choicest of GREEN VEGETABLES on short notice. I intend to give particular attention to the RIVER TRADE, delivering everything promptly. au30-6m

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 7, 1865.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement, the demand for most articles being on the increase. The weather was pleasant, which no doubt improved matters generally. Both rivers are down to low water mark. Unless we have a rise, even the low water crafts will be compelled to withdraw. The Leni Leoti was all ready last evening; she would take an early departure this morning. The Lorena will wait for more water. The Gleaner has withdrawn from the Parkersburg trade on account of low water; she will tread for Cincinnati. The pretty Julia will not leave for Zanesville, as announced. The lock in the Muskingum at Marietta is undergoing repairs. Navigation on that stream will be suspended for the present. The receipts of produce were not large, but appeared sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Flour—holders yesterday put up the rates a shade; the sales were not very extensive. Bacon was firm, with a slight advance; the stock has been reduced to a very limited amount; unless renewed, the supply will soon be exhausted. Eggs very firm, but prices have undergone no change. Cheese continues dull, the demand was fully up with the supply. Pig Lead is held very firmly. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The following are Sawyer's prices:

German and Palm Soaps	13 cents ₰ lb.			
Crystal do	15 cents ₰ lb.			
Variegated Detersive	13 cents ₰ bar.			
Yellow	12 cents ₰ bar.			
White	16 cents ₰ lb.			
Chemical Olive	$5 00 ₰ box of 60 lbs.			
Castile	16 cents ₰ lb.			
Concentrated Toilet	25 cents ₰ lb.			
Barbers'	$3 00 ₰ dozen cakes.			
Honey	75 cents			
Mould and Dip'd Candles	20 cents ₰ lb.			
Crystaline	20 "			
Star	35 "			

GRAIN.—Marked firm. Sales of Wheat continue very firm, but without change in price worthy of note. We quote prime spring at $2 50@2 60; fair to good do at $2 45; white nominal at $2 62 65. Sales from depot of prime Western red at $2 60; small sales of No. 1 spring at $1 80 to $1 85; club $2 20@2 25. Rate next to nothing. Corn is about the ruling price; we note a sale of one car load to Allegheny at 82c. Corn—No demand for either shelled or ear, except in a small way. We omit quotations. Barley—Receipts for the past few days have been considerably in excess of the demand, and the consequence has been a dull market; but as the receipts have again fallen off, we look for a brisk demand again in a few days, at which time we will give about fair quotations for the different qualities. Rye—Is in demand.

FLOUR.—The market was very firm, with a good demand for home purposes. Most of our dealers were limiting lots at $8 an advance. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family, Spring Wheat—Sales 250 bbls, 10 bbls at $9 25@9 50; an advance. Sales White Wheat: 100 bbls at $10 25, 50 bbls at $10 62½, 25 bbls, in lots to suit purchasers, at $10 25@10 50 ₰ bbl. Sales 75 bbls Extra Flour at $8 50.

SALT.—Market steady; sales 200 bbls at depot at $2 65 ₰ barrel.

HAY.—The market was firm, and is likely to continue so as long as the demand exceeds the supply. Sales 18 loads at the scales at $20@$21.

BEANS.—Sales of 40 bbls white at $1 50 ₰ bush.

BACON.—Market very firm, with light sales at the following prices: Sugar cured hams, 20c; Sides, 22c for ribbed. Nothing doing in Hams.

LARD.—Is held by certain dealers at 30@30½c.

LARD OIL.—Demand fair, with sales No. 1 at prices ranging from $2 30@2 40 ₰ gal.

HOPS.—The market was not very active, with sales 50 bales Western at 60c; Eastern, 60c.

MALT.—Further sales of new were reported at $1 60.

SEEDS.—Sales Timothy, $3 50@3 75 ₰ bu.

WHITE FISH.—Sales 10 half bbls at $8 ₰ bbl.

PICKLES.—Sales 2 bbls (180 in bbl) at $22 ₰ bbl; sales in salt at $8.

CHEESE.—Was steady with a good local demand, and sales of Hamburg at 18c, Goshen 20@21c, Western Reserve 18@19c, Factory 20c ₰ lb.

LEAD.—Sales 250 pigs at 12c. Market firm.

PEARLS.—Market steady; sales 3 tons at 9c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches were firm; sales 30 dbs at $5 ₰ doz.

POTATOES.—The market was steady with a good demand for the various descriptions. We note sales of 60 bbls Jersey Sweet at $1 50; 100 bbls Mushel Peach Blow Nesshannocks at $3.

ONIONS.—Sales 7 bbls at $5 25 ₰ bbl.

WOOL.—The market steady; but prices were unchanged; sales in a small way at $2 30.

GROCERIES.—The market was very firm at a further advance. Refined sugars advanced ¼ cent ₰ lb on New York and Philadelphia is near our last basis. The rates were as follows:

Crushed, 16@16c; Porto Rico, 16@16c; crushed, 23c; granulated, 23c; pulverized, 22c. A coffee, 22c; B, coffee, 21c; C, yellow, 18c.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—Lovering's, $1 45; Pennsylvania Standard, $1 40; English Island, 90c; Porto Rico, $1 00@1 10.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, 70@83c for prime to choice.

STARCH.—Sales of corn starch, at 14c; Madison, 10c; Pure Oswego, 12c; silver gloss, 13c.

TEAS.—The market was moving, 90c@$1 40; Japan, $1 25@1 35; Young Hyson, $1@1 80; common to choice; market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 7, 1865.

The market for Oil was active, with a larger demand than supply, hence prices ruled in favor of holders, who understand how to make use of the same. The fact is, prices have tended upward for some time, and the reason is that there is no actual supply increase, or the demand falls off. For example: prices at Pithole have doubled within the past four weeks, whilst holders